

civilians who served as officers between Dec. 7, 1941, and Dec. 31, 1946, apply direct to the adjutant general, USFET.

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MANNHEIM, Dec. 14—All traffic policemen have been given

ability to handle all types of street vehicles.

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STUTT GART, Dec. 14—An increase in employment and job offerings for Wurttemberg-Baden, during October, was reported by

Gen. Clay Will Pass on Mueller Case Verdict

The Stars and Stripes Bureau

BERLIN, Dec. 14—Lt. Gen. Lucius D. Clay, deputy military governor, said today he personally will review the decision of a denazification board after it hears evidence against Dr. Josef Mueller, chairman of the Christian Social Union in Bavaria.

Meanwhile, German denazification officials from the three lands in the U. S. Zone, including four officials from Bavaria, arrived in

Berlin today for a briefing by OMGUS officers, and Maj. Gen. Frank A. Keating, assistant deputy military governor, said it was an indirect result of the Mueller case.

At his press conference Clay answered the question why Mueller, cleared by MG for participation in politics, should have his eligibility for public office questioned just when his position as head of the leading political party makes him the logical candidate for minister president of Bavaria.

One of the charges against Mueller carries mandatory dismissal from public office under a directive issued in May by the Allied Control Council, Clay explained, but barring Mueller from politics would be a matter for discretion. This is the charge that Mueller was an official of the German G2 during the Nazi regime.

Clay confirmed reports that some of the charges against Mueller were made by the special branch of the Office of Military Government for Bavaria as well as by German political opponents.

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PSYCHIATRIC REPORT ON JOSEF MÜLLER--February 21, 1946.

1. Josef Müller was examined at the ICD Screening center February 21, 1946, an applicant for license as publisher of political pamphlets.

2. A report of the examination was not made because it was incomplete. He remained at the center for only one of the three days. He left on the evening of the first day insisting that he had to keep an important appointment. An appointment at the screening center had been made for him on a previous occasion, which he failed to keep.

3. The preliminary political investigation was also incomplete, due to the absence of a number of reports, thought by the investigator of DISCC Munich, to be in possession of CIO and British intelligence, to Müller's withholding of information on the grounds that he was pledged to secrecy to the Allied authorities. In the preliminary investigation (before Müller was sent to the screening center), the unsolved questions were as follows: 1) Why did he escape execution when all the other members of the Canaris clique, to which he belonged, were executed? 2) Why was he acquitted in the trial for treason, a trial ordered by Keitel and Göring? 3) Why did Himmler and Keitel and Göring spare his life?

4. On the day of his examination at the screening center he was interviewed about five hours by the political analyst. He was given a test by the psychologist, lasting 45 minutes and was interviewed by the psychiatrists for 2½ hours. Because of his early departure there was no opportunity to observe him in social relationship with the other students to complete the usual battery of tests.

5. The political analyst at the center was no more successful than the Munich investigator in deriving information from Müller. He concluded that such information could be derived only thru access to reports which were not available to us.

6. The report that follows is limited to a psychiatric study. It was derived from two tests (Rorschach and movement blot) and a psychiatric interview. It was made, though in incomplete form, at the request of General McClure and Chief of Intelligence, Robert Schmid:

a. Müller is a cold, deliberate, methodical, persevering, highly purposive individual. He is a schemer who never forgets his goal.

b. Of all the candidates seen at the screening center he was the most evasive, the most secretive and suspicious. This attitude was consistent. It applied to various phases of tests, and interviews, quite apart from matters relating to his political career. His methods of evasion include talking past the point so that time is exhausted in details, obscuring the issue through the use of vague

phrases, cagey replies, attempts to run the interviewer his way, besides concealment and denials.

c. Suspicious attitudes were also quite characteristic. In a test involving simple play of imagination he responded as though he might be trapped at any moment. This attitude, though well adapted to his previous career as a spy, evidently remains a typical mode of reaction in every social situation. It explains his lack of warmth and spontaneity, his grim deliberate manner in the interview.

d. Emotionally, he is highly repressed. His stories of childhood indicate that this process started early in life. It was reenforced later by voluntary emotional control. Thus he relates how he blunted himself emotionally in the presence of a brutal gymnasium teacher. Later in world war I, he states, he learned how to become emotionally indifferent to life. Twice prepared for execution in War II he had to wait each time for his turn to be hanged, only to be taken back to his cell. Müller survived these and many other harrowing experiences through dulling of emotional response and a firm belief in himself as the exponent of a mission.

e. Müller's thinking is highly practical on the one hand, highly abstract and visionary on the other. He has always been, he says, on the quest for certainty. This is revealed in one of the tests, in the form of a compulsion to force various details into a unitary concept whether they are related to it or not. It resulted on occasion in rather bizarre responses. His thinking is that of a highly dogmatic, ruthless individual whose mind is closed to all doctrine other than his own.

f. Müller sees himself as the instrument of a divine mission, a global christianity, a "Kristliche Kulturwelt". He described the Hitler regime as a form of religion, though of a demoralizing kind, to which the German masses, a gullible people, according to him, who fall for slogans, have a tendency to extremes, responded. He thinks of himself as a soldier in the battle for freedom; but it is a fair inference, on the basis of his personality and his own system of values, that he would utilize the same gullible Germans who extolled the Nazi State, to found a type of fascist catholic State, which would set out to conquer the world. In this respect his point of view is international. He would view Bavarian politics not in a local sense but in terms of a world mission. In his words, "of a basic direction."

g. Seen in terms of a democratic state in which leaders are responsive to the will of the people, are receptive to ideas of their fellow men, and are generally sympathetic human beings, Müller is completely miscast. He is egocentric, domineering, emotionally blunted, and authoritarian. For him human beings all objects for manipulation and indoctrination.

Josef Müller.-Page 3

h. It is obvious that behind all his evasions, Müller has much to conceal. No candidate at the screening center used so many devices to cover up his activities. These secrets can be revealed **only** through the reports of other agencies.